## Vault Secrets with Kubernetes

Exploring the Importance of Secret

Management Systems

#### Secrets

Sensitive credentials used in software systems, including:

- API Keys & Tokens (AWS, GitHub, Stripe)
- Passwords (Databases, Admin Logins)
- Certificates (TLS/SSL, Encryption Keys)
- SSH Keys (Server Access)

## Traditional Ways of Managing Secrets

- Hardcoding in Source Code
- Storing Locally (Config Files, Downloads)
- Environment Variables (CI/CD, Configs)

#### Drawbacks

- Hardcoding in Source Code
  - Exposure Risk: Committed to Git → Leaked in repos.
  - No Rotation: Requires redeploys to change secrets.
- Storing Locally (Config Files, Downloads)
  - Our Unsecured Storage: User devices ≠ secret vaults.
  - Prone to Theft: Malware/breaches compromise local files.
- Environment Variables (CI/CD, Configs)
  - CI/CD Log Leaks: Accidental logging exposes secrets.
  - No Central Control: Manual updates per pipeline.

# Secret Management Systems

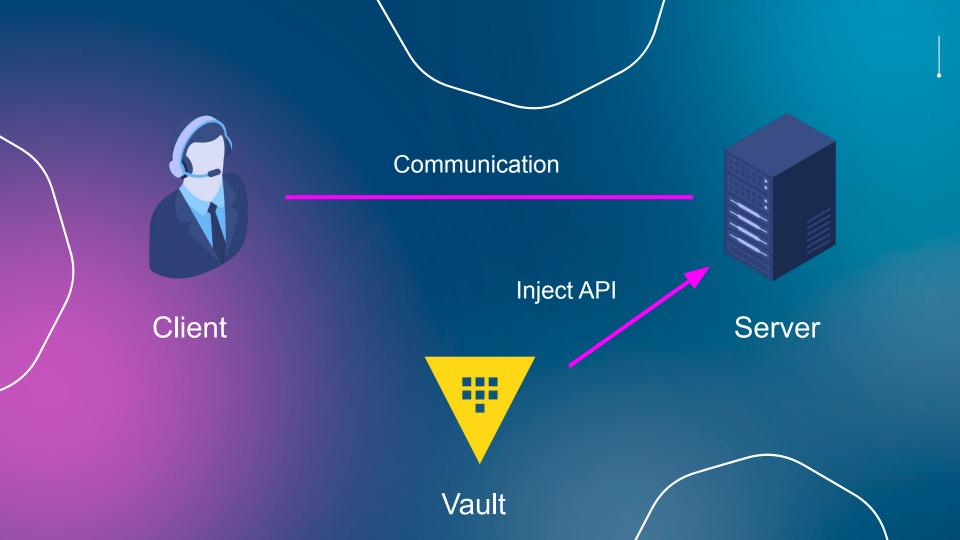
Tools designed to securely store, manage, and control access to secrets. E.g. Vault



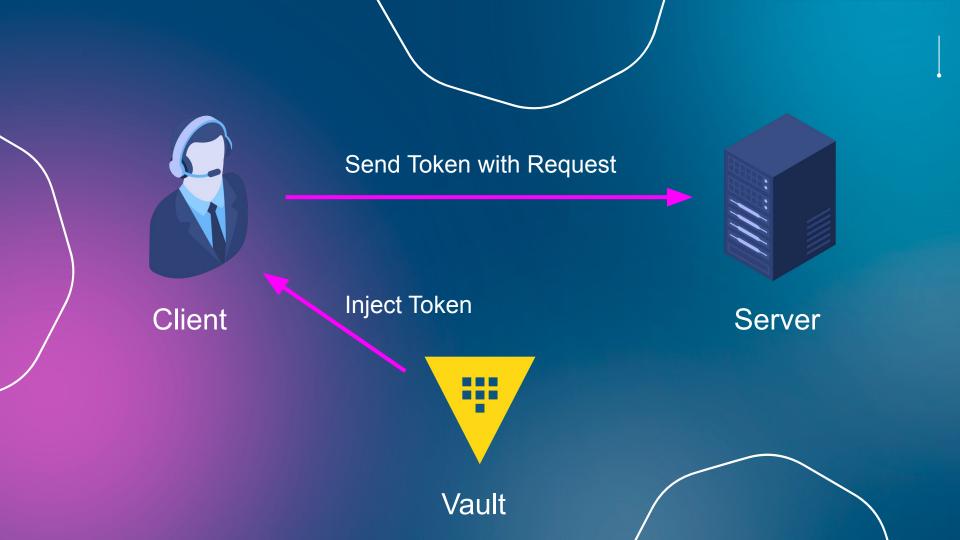
#### Benefits

- Centralized Management
  - No more scattered secrets—manage all in one place.
- Dynamic Secrets & Rotation
  - Short-lived credentials (e.g., auto-expiring DB passwords).
- Audit Logs & Compliance
  - Track who accessed what (SOC 2, HIPAA-ready).
- DevOps Integration
  - Works with Kubernetes, CI/CD, cloud platforms.

#### **API Fetcher**



#### **Token-Based APIs**



#### Database Connections



Use Credentials to Connect



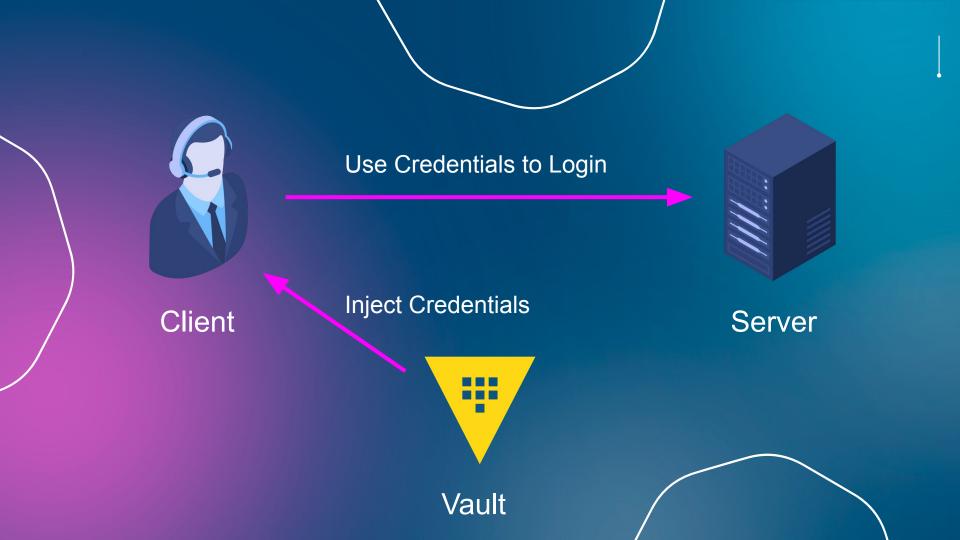
MongoDB Client **Inject Credentials** 





Vault

#### **Login Authentication**



### Thank you!

Do you have any questions?